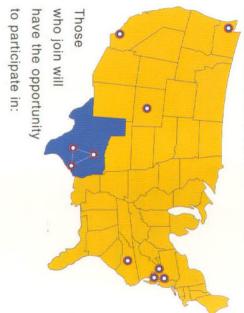
Genetics Network? What is the Cancer

ing volunteers who have had cancer (or whose family history places them at high risk) to join the These centers and their affiliated clinics are invitthe nation in the study of genetics and cancer. selected by the National Cancer Institute to lead prominent cancer centers across the nation network's research efforts. The Cancer Genetics Network is a group of eight



- free educational programs
- surveys to uncover cancer risk factors
- studies to uncover new methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer
- studies that will analyze tissue samples for detailed genetic information

be genetically predisposed to the disease. cancer by enrolling thousands of people who may more about how genes affect the development of help the nation's leading cancer researchers learn The goal of the Cancer Genetics Network is to

To find out more about genetics

and cancer, call the

Cancer Information Service at National Cancer Institute's

1-800-4-CANCER

Genetics Network, contact To participate in the Cancer

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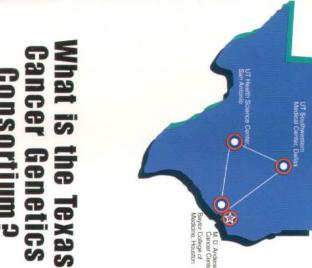
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something back." "I want to do my part — it makes me feel good to give

I want to do this for everything to me. "My family means my children.'



children stay healthy, then I am happy." "If I can help my



Gancer Genetics Consortium S

research network comprised of: The Texas Cancer Genetics Consortium is a

- Baylor College of Medicine Houston
- O The University of Texas Health Science Center - San Antonio
- The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center - Houston (coordinating institution)
- The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center - Dallas

nationwide Cancer Genetics Network. Consortium, they are also members of the As members of the Texas Cancer Genetics

Genetics and Cancer



family members to serve as study that we will be able to create new ways to prevent, detect and treat States are working relentlessly to develop an extensive resource of unlock the mystery of how genes "New discoveries are made every day in the fight against cancer. participants. It's just one more cancer patients, survivors and Cancer Genetics Network is to affect cancer development, so way doctors and patients can Scientists across the United the disease. The goal of the work together towards a common goal."

Louise Strong, MD Principal Investigator

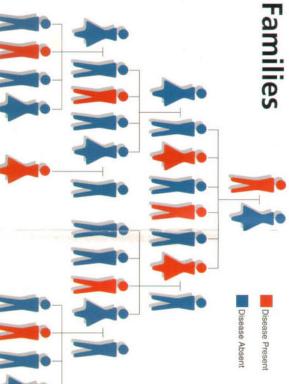
How You Can Help -

If you have had cancer, or you have a history of cancer in your family, you can become an important partner in the battle against cancer. Initially, we will ask you about your health and the health of your family members. Based on your answers, you may be invited to participate in various Cancer Genetics Network projects through one of your local Texas Cancer Genetics Consortium centers.

How Your Family Can Help

We also may need help from your family members. It is not necessary for them to participate; however, the more people who decide to participate, the sooner we can find the answers.

Searching for Disease in



Confidentiality Is Important –

Keeping your information confidential is crucial to the success of this network and is one of our top priorities. Your identity will never be revealed without your permission. However, some of the information you provide may be shared with other centers through a national network. This will happen only after your name, address, phone number, birthdate and other information that could possibly identify you are removed. Your information will be sent to the national network using only a number, and not your name. You are free to withdraw from the network at any time. If you choose to stop, your information will be destroyed.

No Cost To Participate

There is never a cost to participate in the Cancer Genetics Network, but some activities outside of the network, such as genetic testing and counseling, may require payment.

Hope to Answer



Here are some questions that the Cancer Genetics Network and the Texas Cancer Genetics Consortium hope to answer as they work to shed new light on the relationship between cancer and genetics.

- How common are inherited genetic changes that increase cancer risk?
- To what extent do these changes affect a person's cancer risk?
- Why do some people with genes that make them susceptible to cancer get cancer and others don't? What other factors are important?
- If a person carries a genetic change that increases cancer risk, how does that person's lifestyle affect the cancer risk?
- How can we use our knowledge of genetic causes of cancer to help prevent it?